

THE FARMER & GARDENER.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1836.

WORK FOR JULY.

The time was when one might without the hazard of fault, say to his brethren what was to be done on the farm, in the orchard, and in the garden, at each revolving period of the year; but now, forsooth, the elements have so conspired against all that lies in the future, and the seasons are so out of joint, that it is useless to say to-day what should be done to-morrow; for that to-morrow may render your advice as valueless as would be a record written on the sands of the sea. The interval of a single night is sufficient to render nugatory the best formed plans of operation that it is susceptible for human genius to form. Since the opening of the past spring, such has been the forbidding character of the weather, that it may in truth be said, there has not been three weeks, take it all in all, in which the earth could be stirred advantageously:—indeed, during that whole period there has not been more than the time named, in which positive injury would not have been done, had the earth been disturbed, either with the plough, cultivator, spade or hoe. We have lived out nearly two thirds of the time allotted to man, and we have no recollection of any season that could in the least compare with the present, in all that is inauspicious to the successful labours of the field. Up to the beginning of April, and even for many days thereafter, we were visited with a continuation of winter—of winter in its most stern and inhospitable aspect. The earth, which in times of yore were wont to put on its livery of green, remained clad in snow; and although the rains fell plentifully, still they came in an atmosphere so cold that they became congealed as they fell, and even up to the 20th of April we recollect to have seen ice which had been made the previous night. In this metamorphosis of the seasons, March, heretofore distinguished for her drying

winds, became a tenant, *per-force*, of winter, and instead of warming into life the buds of spring—instead of opening the earth to the tools of husbandry, was doomed to carry on its face the chilling gloom which distinguishes January in ordinarily severe winters—snow, ice, and frosts, marked its career. April so renowned for its genial showers came in with freezing rains, and when these stopped, she assumed a complexion equally disastrous to those engaged in agricultural pursuits:—the five weeks drought, it will be remembered, then commenced its career—this was followed by fifteen days of drenching rain, which after a few days cessation was followed by another rainy spell of nine days duration.

This brief review of the *vegetative* season, will remind our readers how poor and inauspicious have been the opportunities of even the best farmers to turn their agricultural resources—mental and physical, to advantage—it will admonish them too, of the necessity—absolute and imperative necessity—of making an energetic effort to regain the time lost. But let us turn to the productions of the earth. It is now pretty well ascertained, that the Wheat and Rye crops will be greatly deficient. As to the *wheat-crop*, if accounts from the whole range of districts in those states where it forms the chief staple article raised, are to be relied upon,—and we believe they are—less than half average crops will be realized—in many districts, we are credibly informed, the seed sown will not be returned; for the work of destruction which had been left undone by the Hessian Fly, has been completed by the *Scab*, produced by the late rains. And with respect to the *Rye*, it has so turned out, that at the period when it was in bloom, the last north-east storm came just in time to blight the hopes and destroy the prospects of the husbandman; for between the wind and the rain, the heads were deprived of their *farina*, and the consequence is, that the grain is defective to an alarming extent. We fear too, that the early oats have been injured.

The *Corn* in various directions have suffered both from the elements, and those ancient enemies of its family—the grub and wire worms—those dire and insidious foemen, who meanly

strike without sounding the rattle. An esteemed correspondent residing in the fertile county of Dutchess, New York—a gentleman of wealth and education—one of those individuals that are still left among us to serve as beacon-lights—to show by enviable comparison, the vast difference between the men of the present day and those who marshalled our fathers to battle—in writing to us on other matters, observes:—

“After a detention of 17 days in New York, by incessant rains, which permitted a sight of the sun but once, I reached this on the 11th inst. where the same ill fortune has attended me; for in all the intervening period we have had but one fair day. Our winter grain is much injured by the fly, and our corn crops have been repeatedly cut off by the grub worm. Nor has the season been more favorable to our domestic animals:—from 200 Saxon ewes I have but 60 lambs living, and my poultry have suffered nearly as much.”

We think we hear the reader say this has but little to do with the work of the Farmer for July; but differing widely with him, we hold it especially proper that we should make the proper application, in order that the evil we would avert may be arrested in its course in the onset. The season has been unexampled in its destructive influences upon the productions of human industry and labor; the spread of devastation has alike embraced the yields of the field, and those of domestic animals, and although we do not anticipate any thing like famine, we hold the opinion honestly, that the supplies of the usual bread-stuffs will be greatly diminished, and as we deem with Shakespeare, that “discretion is the better part of valor” and therefore that it is better to provide against a *contemplated* evil than to await its coming, we would respectfully urge upon our agricultural readers the propriety of putting in extra-quantities of all the fall roots and other crops. Now for the work for July.

ON THE FARM.

The Harvest. The farmer should seize the first, and indeed, all successive occasions to cut down and cure his hay, whether it be clover or any other grass, and as from the sad experience of the past, much danger is to be apprehended from recurring northwest storms; every moment should be improved to place it in a situation,

where it cannot be injured by wet; for we learn with regret that a great portion of the clover which was cut immediately prior to the late rains has been destroyed by the long continued wet. And this fact seems to require that we should say something upon the subject of supplying this deficiency. It is not yet too late to sow *Millet* and corn broadcast with a view of furnishing hay, and unless we shall be egregiously disappointed hay will command not only a ready market, but a good price during the next year: as should nothing else do so, *scarcity* will impart to it extraordinary value; for in proportion as the quantity of bread-stuffs produced shall be below the ordinary supply of the country, will the domestic animals be driven upon the grasses for support. This consequence is in perfect conformity with the first law of nature, which teaches mankind to preserve himself first. We know that large supplies of wheat may, and doubtless will be imported from abroad—we are aware that the article has been brought here and sold from time to time, for prices less than those which were brought by the article raised here; but then these facts furnish no security that such as may arrive to supply the deficiencies of our own productions may not command such prices as will render its obtainment by the majority of our population, a matter of great and onerous difficulty. These considerations strike us as of pressing moment, and we feel that we should be faithless to our trust did we not submit them to the consideration of our readers. We are not alarmists and should despise ourself could we be induced to lend our paper to any one to get up an excitement; but when from our own experience and observation, we feel a moral certainty that every thing which prudence and foresight can exert is necessary to avert difficulties which we believe to be impending, we are willing to meet the sneers of those who, to gratify some private pique, would involve their fraternity in an odium, as general as indiscriminate and undeserved.

We have in former papers shown, upon grounds satisfactory to ourself, that the present crop of wheat will be greatly under an average one—we have stated as far as our intelligence authorised us, that the rye crop was defective, and, so far as our knowledge went, we have marked the ravages of the grub and wire worms in that of corn. Last year we admonished our friends, of what appeared, under our then advices, to be their interest—we endeavored to impress upon all the necessity of adopting a certain rule of action with regard to providing ample provender for their cattle, and the result proved the propriety of our

admonition. And without claiming any credit to ourself for what we then said, for it requires no sagacity to arrive at the conclusions we then did, we would now ask our agricultural brethren to turn a willing ear to what we have to say at the present time.

We have already advised them to sow *millet* and *corn* for hay for provender for their cattle, and we will push our advice a little farther.

Wheat and Rye. These grains as they are respectively reaped must be carefully taken care of; for both straw and grain will prove valuable, and command prices which will satisfy your most sanguine expectations.

Oats. When you have reaped your oats be sure to take care of the straw as well as that from your wheat and rye,—and, indeed, if you act wisely you will stack the larger portion of it away, layer and layer, alternately, with your hay, taking the precaution to sprinkle about a peck of coarse salt on each ton as it is stacked away.

Corn. Your corn must now be kept in a thrifty condition, and the best method of effectuating this is to keep the ground open and clean. Pass the cultivator through it freely, and have the weeds in the neighborhood of the plants extirpated with a hoe; but do not on any account *hill* your corn; for the experience of the most successful cultivators, go to prove beyond all question, that deep ploughing of corn so as to disturb the young and tender roots and raising a mound around the plants are decidedly injurious.

Potatoes. Put in your potatoes and be sure that you plant a much larger quantity than you have ever done before, because they will assuredly be in demand and bring a good price. The sooner they are put in the better.

Buckwheat. Those who may have failed in their Wheat and Rye crops, will not need to be told that they should put in a larger crop of this grain than usual, as their own interest and good sense will demonstrate its propriety without any remark of ours. But few things can be raised on light lands that will prove more lucrative; nor are there many that are more decidedly useful on a farm. In its green state it affords a most excellent food for milch cattle, as a grain its virtues as food for chickens is too well known to need enforcement by us: and as to its estimable qualities when made into *cakes*, no one whose taste is not vitiated will dispute about them.

Ruta Baga.—The value of this excellent root is becoming better understood, and of course, more highly appreciated, and we are happy to learn that many farmers who have not heretofore raised it, have made up their minds to

commence its culture this year. We are certain that there is no one who will give it a fair trial that will ever neglect its cultivation hereafter; for, besides its immense yield where it grows under proper auspices, the great ease with which it may be kept through the winter, is a trait of character that should recommend it to the favor of all, and especially of those with whom labor is an object, as it will keep well through that season by simply throwing up a furrow on either side of the root, and may be gathered from the fields at any time as they may be wanted. Its culture too is as simple as need be. It requires good ground, which should be well dressed with *calcareous* manures, it being like other turnips liable to be forced into tops where long manure is used. Ashes in the proportion of 100 to 150 bushels to the acre is the proper quantity. With respect to the preparation of the ground all that is necessary to be done is this; let it be ploughed thoroughly, say twice or thrice, and harrowed, and rolled, till the soil is completely pulverized, then run two furrows at intervals of 27 inches; on the top of these apply your manure, say ashes or marl, drill your seed on the top as thin as you can sow them, then cover lightly with a brush or seed harrow. When the plants are up and shall have passed the ravages of the fly, pass the harrow through them cross-wise. In a week from that time run the cultivator through them so as effectually to clear them of weeds, and then either with the hand or hoe thin them out to the space of about fifteen inches apart. If you have not a turnip drill, it will be an easy matter to prepare a most excellent substitute, which is simply a bottle with a cork in it and a quill passed through it to let out the seed. To every half ounce of seed there should be one and a half pint of dry sand or ashes, which should be kept well stirred and mixed up while the sowing is going on. A man who is disposed to do justice by his employer, may sow an acre a day with accuracy. The seed should be soaked for twelve hours before sowing in a solution composed of chamber-ley, sulphur, and saltpetre. This, besides giving to the seed a prompt and vigorous start, assists the plant in its earlier growth, and preserves it from the ravages of the fly.

Turnips. Though it is not time to sow your turnips, it is full time for you to begin your preparations for seeding. Your ground destined for your turnip crop should be ploughed at least three times and as deep as a strong team will enable you to go. The ground should prior to the last ploughing be well manured with a composition of cow-dung and ashes. Each ploughing should

be followed by thorough harrowing, the latest of which should be followed by rolling well with a heavy instrument. If you sow your seed broadcast, an acre of ground will require a pound of seed. If you sow it in drills, half the quantity will be sufficient. Let the seed in either case be soaked in a solution of chamber-ley, sulphur and soot for 12 hours, and be rolled in plaster before sowing.

Having completed our directions about Ruta Baga and turnips, we would fain be indulged with a few advisory remarks.

From the untoward condition of the seasons, we have, as we have before endeavored to impress the idea, reason to apprehend that the grain crops will be deficient, greatly deficient, in quantity and deteriorated in quality; prudence, therefore, would suggest the propriety of each farmer drawing largely upon his fall root crops,—that is, of planting an increased quantity: he who may do so will find that his pecuniary interest will be greatly promoted. Turnips, may be said to be a root which does not possess a large proportion of nutritive matter. True they do not, and yet they are highly relished both by man and beast. As food for sheep nothing is so highly prized in England. In this country, however, the experience there gained has not been properly appreciated, and with few exceptions, turnips form but a small portion of the food which is consumed by sheep, and the consequence is, that the sheep-husbandry, except in a few brilliant instances, has never been conducted upon proper principles in America. There are to be sure some most notable gentlemen, who *browse* them on the *luxury* of *pine-tops* during the winter, and consign them to the dainties of the old fields through the summer: but when we make those honorable exceptions to which we have alluded, there is nothing left to which we might point with feelings of natural pride in the form or shape of sheep husbandry. That our country, in its wide expanse of limit—with its immense and boundless hills and dales and mountains, is peculiarly adapted to the sheep culture, no one who has either the power of discrimination or discernment will attempt to deny,—the fact is, we have every advantage resulting from territory in an eminent degree, and from our illimitable domain, those which appertain to climate are by no means despicable. But what do those advantages avail—what benefit are they to us, if we fail to improve them? None. The herbage of our hills and mountains are, it is true, ample for all the purposes of sheep grazing during spring, summer and fall; but their immense benefits will be measurably lost if we neglect to

improve them by providing appropriate sustenance for that cheerless period of the year, when frost and ice and snow, lock up the generous herbage of the fields. It is in this, Americans have mostly failed. It is in this, that the blessings which the almighty have vouchsafed to us have not been used to the best advantage. Turnips of themselves, it may be alleged, are not nutritive,—true; but with a little admixture of bran or meal of any kind, they form a most excellent and valuable food. As food for *milk cows*, there is nothing which adds more to the quantity of the milk, and if the milk be *thin* its quality can be improved by adding flower in some form to it. These considerations impel us to the course we pursue, and make us solicitous to see their culture increased.

Cabbages. Every one knows how easy it is to cultivate these most excellent and truly valuable vegetable—every one relish them with an exquisite appetite—every one acknowledges to their superiority for the purposes of the table and for food of cattle, but still there is a most unaccountable indifference to their cultivation as a full crop, although there are but few of the succulent tribe of vegetables more susceptible of being converted to the better purposes of the husbandman. Upwards of ten thousand will stand on an acre, and that acre will yield on average about 40 tons weight of as good and wholesome provender as ever cattle were fed upon; but then, as we have admitted they do not possess much of that principle which contributes to promote obesity in animals—and yet we maintain that for feeding all cattle that are not intended for the shambles, they are probably better and more healthful than such articles as do encourage the taking on of fat. As to the bad flavor they impart to milk, that is easy of correction, a small lump of saltpetre in a milk pan will be found sufficient to render the milk perfectly sweet.

IN THE ORCHARD.

The *Borer* may, possibly, last month, have prayed upon your young fruit trees, and although it is superfluous now to say what you should do to expel him, it may in future prove of service. The *Borer* is an insect of light brownish color, with two broad white streaks, its length is from one half to seven tenths of an inch, and taken as a whole may be said to be a pretty insect. It buries itself in the earth around the root, and we think might be arrested in its adversary course by being there attacked. Early in the fall the ground should be laid bare to the roots—indeed the earth should be scraped up around the tree for say two or three feet (according to its size) and

submitted to the action of fire; then in order to make the destruction sure and prevent injury from any of the insects which may have escaped, coal ashes should be put around the roots of the tree, and lightly covered with mould.

As an auxiliary we would sincerely recommend that the *pigs* be turned into the orchard and there be kept till fall. They eat up and destroy all the insects that are deposited in the apples, which from their imperfect condition fall, and thus save much trouble which would otherwise occur but for their destroying the insectiferous enemies of fruit in their infancy. Whatsoever may be said against this practice owing to the injury arising from rooting, we feel assured in our own minds that it is more than counterbalanced by the positive good resulting from the destruction of insects in their embryo state.

Now is the time for budding.

IN THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Keep your cucumbers, melons, canteloupes, musk-melons, cabbages, lettuce, onions, &c. free of weeds.

Plant cucumbers, melons, beans, &c. for pickling. Transplant your cabbage plants of all sorts. Plant your beans and garden peas.

Carrots and parsnips may now be sown for winter use.

The late cauliflowers should be planted out immediately, as also celery plants.

If you wish early turnips for table use sow as soon as possible, and be sure and select a light sandy soil.

Lettuce of varieties, radishes, spinach, cabbage for greens during autumn, leeks, late beans and peas, may now be sown to advantage, and be sure to let nothing in a time of drought suffer for want of water.

If you have any thing in your garden that you desire to force onward, give it a good dose of soap-suds twice a week for the next month, and you will be sure to see your labor rewarded by a growth of the plant that will more than fulfil your most sanguine expectations. For flowers of all kinds the *soap-suds*, as a manure, is the "sovereignest thing on earth."

Weeds of all descriptions must be eradicated.

Your grape-vines must be tied up and all superfluous branches topped: a good sound watering of soap-suds would now prove especially beneficial to them.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

If you desire your carnations to be deserving of the admiration of your friends—if you desire

that they shall make you feel that your labor in propagating them has not been in vain—such of them as have not yet bloomed, must be tied up and watered regularly. And if you desire to multiply your carnations and pinks, now is the time to do so by layers. The operation is simple. Take small twigs and after selecting the best hoots, trim off the limb; shorten the top branches, peg down the limb about the middle, and cutting it about half through at a joint, cover it up.

Prune, bud, and inoculate, your annual garden roses—and in conclusion let us admonish you freely, of the necessity of watering all of your plants at least three times a week during any drought of a continuation longer than a week.

NEAR COLBYVILLE, Clarke Co. Ky. }
June 16th, 1836. }

To the Editor of the Farmer & Gardener—

Sir: I to-day received the Farmer & Gardener of June 7th, in which there is an extract from a letter written to Major D. Gano, taken from the Farmer & Mechanic. As it regards the purchasers of some of the animals this extract is not correct. I brought with me to Kentucky every female of Powell's stock except one, which was Belina the 3d. There were three of Mr. Barnitz' stock sold, none of which were purchased by us.

Mr. White purchased Mandane and her calf Mandane 3d, for which he paid \$200, and \$600 for the cow.

Mr. Gratz purchased Mandane 2d, Virginia 3d, and Belina 2d, for all which he paid the prices mentioned in the extract.

Mr. Charles S. Brent, near Paris, Bourbon Co. Ky. purchased Florinda 2d, and Ruby 2d, for which he paid the prices mentioned. I purchased Desdemona 2d, Burletts 2d, and Oseola for myself, and paid the prices mentioned for the two first, and for Oseola, a calf 8 days old, of Virginia 3d, I paid \$120. I repurchased from Mr. Purvis, Bertram 4th, for myself, and Virginia 3d for H. Taylor, jr., and Blockley, a bull calf 10 months old, I purchased for Mr. Taylor for \$305. I paid a small advance upon Virginia 3d, and Bertram 4th. I send you the pedigrees of my bulls and one of my cows for publication—it will serve to shew persons not in the habit of writing pedigrees the proper manner of making them out, and I shall feel gratified at persons who understand the matter seeing them, for they cannot be surpassed in England or America.

Pedigree of Dr. Martin's bull Rifleman.

Rifleman, red and white, mostly red, calved 27th March, 1834, bred by H. Clay, esq. was got by Oliver, his dam Nanette, bred by Col. Powell, and by him called Ortella, was got by Malcolm,* (see English herd book, No. 1190)—g. d. bred by Mr. Whitaker, (England;) Volante by Frederick (1060) g. g. d. Viola,† bred by Mr. Whitaker, by his Grace (311) gr. gr. g. d. Venust,† bred by Mr. Charge by Major (397), gr. gr. g. d. by Charges Grey Bull (374), gr. gr. g. d. by Favorite.

Oliver was bred by Col. Powell and was got by his imported bull Maxmon (1223) his dam imported cow Delight, see Herd book for 1829.

Pedigree of Dr. Martin's bull Bertram 4th.

Bertram 4th, bred by John Hare Powell, esq. calved 20th March, 1836, red and white, spotted, (sold at Col. Powell's sale to Mr. Purvis and repurchased by S. D. Martin) was got by Bertram 2d, his dam Desdemona 2d, bred by Col. Powell, was got by Bertram, gr. d. Zulinda, bred by Col. Powell by Malcolm (1190), gr. gr. d. Desdemona bred by Mr. Whitaker (England,) by Frederick (1060) gr. gr. g. d. Delia, bred by Mr. Whitaker, by Cleveland (146), gr. gr. g. d. Red Daisy†, bred by Mr. Hustler, by Major (398), gr. gr. g. d. Strawberry by Windsor (698) gr. gr. g. d. Old Daisy† by Favorite (252.)

Bertram 2d, bred by Col. Powell, was got by Bertram, dam Belina 2d, bred by Col. Powell, by Malcolm (1190), gr. d. Belina†, bred by Mr. Whitaker (England) by Barmpton (54) gr. gr. d. by a son of Wellington (680) out of Charlotte, gr. gr. d. by Laird (1158), &c.

Pedigree of Dr. Martin's bull Oseola.

Oseola, red, a little white, calved 10th April, 1836, bred by Col. Powell, was got by Bertram 2d, d. Virginia 3d, bred by Col. Powell by Bertram, gr. d. Lucilla 2d, bred by Col. Powell by Memnon (1223), gr. gr. d. Virginia, bred by Mr. Lay, by General (272), gr. gr. g. d. Rosemary, bred by J. C. Curwen, esq. by Flash (262), gr. gr. g. d. Red Rose, by Petrarch (488), gr. gr. g. d. by Alexander (20), gr. gr. g. d. gr. gr. d. by Traveller (655), gr. gr. g. d. gr. gr. d. by son of Belingbroke (86.)

The pedigree of Bertram is given in the following certificate of Mr. Coates, the keeper of the English herd book.

"I do hereby certify, that the bull Bertram, bred by J. Whitaker, esq. and bought by me for John Hare Powell, esq. was got by Frederick, d. Red Daisy,† by Major, g. d. Strawberry, by Windsor, gr. d. Old Daisy† by Favorite, gr. gr. g. d. by Punch, gr. gr. g. d. by Hubback. This bull combines more perfection in form, handling, and dairy qualities, than any bull I ever saw. I consider him very much superior to Old Comet, bred in my neighborhood, and sold at public auction for one thousand guineas. Carlton, near Pontrefact, June 2d, 1831.

Signed,

GEORGE COATES.

For the pedigree of Dr. Martin's cow Desdemona 2d, see pedigree of Bertram, hersire, given above, and her pedigree given in the pedigree of Bertram 4th.

For the pedigree of H. Taylor's cow Virginia 3d, see pedigree of Oseola. For the pedigree of H. Taylor's bull Blockley, see pedigree of Bertram 2d, his sire, and Virginia 3d, a full sister to his dam Virginia 3d, so that by putting Virginia the 2d in the place of Virginia 3d in the pedigree of Oseola, you have the pedigree of Blockley.

Yours, respectfully,

SAML. D. MARTIN.

Mr. E. P. Roberts.

* The figures denote the number by which each bull is distinguished in the English herd book. Mr. Powell says Malcolm was the best bull he ever owned except Bertram.

† Viola took the premium at the Otley show, England. Venus the dam of Viola, when sixteen years old, gave 26 quarts of milk a day; Red

Daisy and Old Daisy each gave 32 quarts of milk a day; Belina made 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of butter a week, and her cream could be turned into butter in two minutes in a cup stirred with a teaspoon; see report of Agricultural Society of Pennsylvania of 1827; for quantity of milk given, see the Revd. Henry Berry's pamphlet.

ADDRESS

Of Thomas J. Randolph, delivered before the Agricultural society of Albemarle, at their Annual Meeting, 1835.

In obedience to a resolution of this Society, appointing essayists at their meeting in October 1835, I have the honor to submit the following communication upon the culture of Wheat.

Although deep culture is important, if not indispensable, with all plants to permit their roots to penetrate the soil freely in search of food and moisture, and to allow the water in heavy rains to subside without abrading and gulleying undulating lands, or drowning those that are level; it may be doubted whether it be proper to effect this by frequent ploughing, and intermixing too perfectly the surface with the inferior soil or clay. Nature in all her operations manures on the surface, and forms there the soil which is best adapted to the growth of vegetation, and if this is not inverted by the plough, she reinstates in its original position, as soon as the land is permitted to remain undisturbed a sufficient length of time, by a process more rapid in warm weather, and on rich soil, where there is much vegetable matter, and slower where the land is less fertile and the weather colder. This is strikingly exemplified by a fact well known to most farmers, viz: That when good land, (particularly clover land) with a distinctly marked surface of dark soil is fallowed for wheat, sown with the harrow upon one ploughing and permitted to be a year or two in clover, after the crop of wheat, the dark soil is found upon the surface occupying the position in which the clay was left by the previous ploughing, and the clay that which was occupied by the inverted soil; a change of clay into soil, and soil into clay. A question naturally arises, what good results from forcing the land to this double process? I should think none. Economy of labor, however, requires this to be done as an expeditious mode of disposing of the vegetable matter, by burying it with the plough; but with one ploughing the necessity ceases for that crop.

I have said that this process was more rapid on rich soils where there was much vegetable matter, and in warm weather, than on poorer soils, and in cold weather. I suppose it accomplished by the gases evolved in the decomposition of the vegetable matter turned under by the plough. If the weather is warm, and the vegetation green, succulent and abundant, the decomposition is rapid and the quantity of gas discharged is great. Of these the carbonic is deemed the great stimulant of vegetable life, and being heavier than atmospheric air, but lighter than the soil, it rises to the surface, insinuating itself into the interstices of the clay brought up by the plough, saturates it, and accomplishes the first process of its conversion into soil. Hence the

cause of a well known fact, that fallows made in June, July and early in August, become many shades darker on the surface, although exposed to the scorching rays of a summer's sun, and prior to a renewed growth of vegetation upon them. Whilst it less frequently occurs on those made in September; and on those in October, rarely, until the next year; vegetation being more matured, drier, less succulent, the days shorter, the nights longer and cooler, and every circumstance less favourable to a rapid decomposition in these months. A similar process has taken place on the corn land after the cultivation of the corn has ceased, and before seed time. The fertile appearance of these lands at that time is familiar to every one.* This recently formed and forming soil my experience has convinced me is a proper surface for wheat; a second ploughing on fallow intermixes it with the inferior soil, and the use of the large plough on corn land produces the same effect. I formerly believed two ploughings necessary as a perfect preparation for a wheat crop. When pressed for time, I used heavy harrows as a substitute for a second ploughing, often when there was a strong growth of summer grass; such portions have always produced more grain, perhaps less straw than that which had been twice ploughed. I once fallowed 20 or 30 acres of land in February, ploughed it with a two horse plough, whenever the grass and weeds grew in summer; it was ploughed in all five times before seeding on the

first of October, and although it suffered from no disaster, it produced a wretched crop for the year and the land. I have occasionally coultured and harrowed small pieces of land and prepared them without turning the surface with a plough, and have uniformly found the straw brighter and the wheat more to perfection than on the adjacent land which had been ploughed and the surface inverted, although both were very fine.

In 1822, on four plantations then under my direction, the corn crop being very forward, about half of it was removed in September, and the land ploughed with three horse ploughs, the preparation appeared to be perfect, the earth light and thoroughly pulverized, and the grass entirely rotted; the land was harrowed and then sown and the seed harrowed in. In the mean time the grass had continued to grow on the portions of the fields not ploughed; when the seeding of the first was completed, the rest was sown among a heavy crop of grass with scoops, merely scarifying the surface, for nothing could be done: yet the preparation by which the soil had been inverted by the large plough, produced a much inferior crop to the other. The result was the same at each plantation. In putting in wheat on corn land with small ploughs, I have often laid them aside for the large plough, on account of the heavy coat of grass on rich spots, old tobacco lots, &c., resuming the small plough again on passing them. The product and appearance of those spots of better land thus prepared, were always inferior to that of inferior land ploughed with the small plough. I could add many instances of a similar kind with similar results.

From my observation and experience I deduce the following conclusions.

1. That to insure the best crop, lands should be fallowed early, viz: before the middle of August.
2. That the surface acted upon by this process of a reformation of soil is the proper one into which the grain should be put.
3. That a second ploughing with a large plough in fallow, and its use in preparing corn land for wheat, is disadvantageous. Nature in both instances has prepared a better surface than can be prepared by art.
4. That the mixing the newly formed soil, fully saturated with carbonic gas, with the inferior soil, prevents a quick and vigorous growth of wheat, and as early and as perfect maturity.

If the fallows have been ploughed early, and a crop of summer grass has grown upon them, they may be stirred with the small plough or coulters if hard, or harrowed if mellow, so as to pulverize and smooth the surface, without regarding the grass and the wheat sown among it: the frost kills the grass and it acts as a beneficial covering to the wheat.* When the fallows are

* Blue grass fallows will probably require a second ploughing to destroy it. The first ploughing on the grass should always be made before the grass seeds; all plants are easily destroyed if disturbed about the time of their seeding. If fallowing is postponed until July or August, the crop becomes very precarious; it will most fre-

quently happen that after much time and labour has been spent, it will be injured or destroyed by the turf. If such lands cannot be ploughed in May or early in June, this grass may be destroyed or crippled by hard grazing from Spring until June or July: it being grass without after sward or ground leaf, each spire is a seed-bearing spire, and the grazing necessarily confined to these, and if it is not permitted to seed, it perishes.—It is a grass never found upon commons or on road sides, where it is perpetually grazed. It will probably be found that grasses bear grazing in proportion to the quantity of ground leaf they put forth.

When tobacco is cultivated as a mixed crop, the early corn ought to be planted; it does not attain such size of stalk and can be removed with less labor, severing it at the ground and stacking it on the field without pulling the fodder, or cutting the tops. Hay enough should be made to serve the farm, and the time given to tobacco and other operations, which is usually spent unprofitably about the fodder. I am satisfied, that corn is less injured to be cut up with the fodder and top on, than to take them off and leave it standing in the field. In the first case it cures, in the latter it withers. I have heard a judicious farmer estimate as fair work, 2000 lbs. per day the average of hands employed in gathering and securing fodder; of hay 1000 lbs; the

† Some persons object to the harrow as not covering the grain deep enough. If a grain of wheat is buried over 2 or 3 inches deep, it forms a joint near the surface, from whence (if the plant is sown early and the fall growth vigorous) it puts forth roots, and the spire and roots below that joint perish that fall, and the plant thrives by these surface roots.

* That the process must be effected by the action of the gases is proven from the uniform fertility of grave yards; here the bodies do not come in contact with the surface: it must be by the generated gas forcing its way through the fresh dug earth. Would a culture of several feet make poor land rich? I think not. Manures never sink. Upon light sandy soils with too small a portion of clay to imbibe and retain the gases, they penetrate easily and escape rapidly; such require frequent applications of manure, but in smaller quantities: it acts promptly, but evaporates with the culture of a crop. Stiff clays, deficient in aperient particles, are not sufficiently permeable to the gas, the particles become compact together by rain so as to expel it before it can be sufficiently imbibed; they close so completely over manures as to exclude the air, and arrest their decomposition upon such soils. Manure ploughed under may be found two or three years after retaining its original appearance, but its fertilizing principle gone: for such, straw, half rotted manures that act as a temporary aperient, are best. Sand or some substitute for it is necessary for its mechanical effects, as an aperient to every good soil, its excess makes a quick soil, soon exhausted, its deficiency a stiff slow soil. In addition, there are no doubt chemical combinations in all soils, rendering some capable of fertility, others not. The sterility of any soil may be temporarily overcome by the application of animal or vegetable manures, but inquiry? Will not an originally poor soil, if made over so rich by manures, left to itself without cultivation, lapse into its original sterility; and will not one originally fertile when exhausted, become rich if left undisturbed long enough?

use of the revolving horse rake on smooth lands, would much increase the latter average. I am aware that in recommending the stacking of corn on the field, I am running counter to the opinions of some of our best farmers. I would not recommend it where the corn could be housed, but where it can not be done from attention to the tobacco crop, lateness of ripening or deficiency of labor, I deem it better to lose the ground covered by the stacks than the greater loss from late seeding. The injury of running your teams and carts over the fields in dry weather after the wheat is sown and up, in removing the corn, I estimate very lightly.

NOTES ON FARMING.

Lime.—By the fermentation it induces, the earth is opened and divided; and, by its absorbent and alkaline qualities, it unites the oily watery parts of the soil. It seems also to possess the property of collecting the acid of the air, and of forming with it a combination of great use in vegetation. Thus robbing the soil of its oily particles, it will in time render it barren, unless supported with manures of an oily nature.—*Geo. Ess.* p. 29. Its great use upon a sandy soil is, by mechanically binding the loose particles, and thereby preventing the liquid parts of the manure from escaping out of the reach of the radical fibres of the plants.—*Id.* 30. Upon clay the effect is different: for by means of the gentle fermentation it induces, the unsubdued soil is opened and divided; the manures laid on regularly, so as to come in contact with every part of it, and the fibres of the plants have full liberty to spread themselves.—*Id.* 28. Although we cannot describe all the soils that lime operates beneficially upon, we can specify some upon which it does operate well. 1. Upon all soils, being drained, which contain an abundance of ligneous or woody matter as reclaimed swamps, and upon those containing insoluble vegetable matter, i. e. matters which will not dissolve in water, by reason of their chemical combination, quick lime will be beneficial by rendering the inert matter soluble, and fitting it to become the food of plants. 2. Upon all soils deficient in calcareous, or carbonate of lime, be they even stiff clays or porous sands, mild lime, or lime, that has become saturated with carbonic acid, is unquestionably beneficial. It corrects the mechanical defects of clays and sands—renders manures more beneficial, and the drafts less prejudicial. Quick lime soon becomes mild lime after it is commingled with the soil. As a general rule, carbonate of lime is beneficial upon all soils belonging to the primitive formation, and to transition formations that are deficient in this earth. In the use of this mineral, we see the importance of knowing the constituents of soils.

Our friends at West Chester are, as usual, striving to be useful, and true to their character, "Whatever their hands find to do, they do with all their might." The Republican of that village thus notices one branch of business—it is new amusement:

"The Odd Fellows' Hall is emphatically converted in to the 'Hall of Industry.' It is now

the *sanctum sanctorum* of the army of silk worms purchased by the enterprising silk company of this county. These worms have, for two or three weeks past, been under the supervision of Master William Jeffries, who has supplied them regularly with food, and proved himself an excellent purveyor."—*U. S. Gaz.*

JAMES MADISON.

Since our last paper went to press intelligence has arrived of the death of this illustrious and good man—illustrious from the boldness of the conceptions and beneficial influence upon the liberties of man, of his political principles; and good, because, in graduating his actions he studiously avoided all selfish considerations and endeavored to fulfil the dictates of his conscience. Making these his rules it is not a matter of surprise that he succeeded in making himself the object of universal admiration, praise and love. Of the greatness of James Madison no one acquainted with the history of the country ever doubted—of his goodness, all whose opinions are worthy of being appreciated concur in awarding to him the fullest meed of praise. The following brief notice of his death is all that we have seen up to the time of penning this paragraph, and in copying it we must be indulged with the remark of a holy one of old:

"A great man hath this day fallen in Israel."

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

DEATH OF JAMES MADISON.

The venerable JAMES MADISON is no more. The distinguished statesman of other days, the eminent public benefactor, the amiable and cherished individual, without an unkind thought towards living man, and without an enemy among the good, has taken his final departure from among men. After lingering, as a fond parent among his children, until the last of his great compeers had left this nether sphere, the able, the profound, the accomplished, the beloved MADISON, has at length, and in the fullness of time, closed his eyes upon the things of earth, and gone to join the band of worthies in another and better world. He breathed his last, at his seat in Orange County, Virginia, on the morning of Tuesday the 28th instant.

The information of this melancholy but not unexpected event reaches us through a hasty note from our friend W. M. BLACKFORD, Esq. editor of the Political Arena, at Fredericksburg, who writes under date of yesterday. The note announces the simple fact of the death of this great and good man, without adding particulars, or entering into those details in connection with the event, which would be heard with so much interest by every individual throughout this union. For these we must await the arrival of another mail. And leaving to other and abler hands the duty of sketching his exalted public character, and of spreading forth the canvass of his "living actions" as an example to the age, we confine ourselves at this time to the simple announcement that JAS. MADISON hath departed this life

and that his name too, high on the list of American worthies; has at length been added to that of the ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD. "That sun has set—O rise some other such!"

The subjoined proceedings of Congress upon the melancholy occasion, will be found full of interest.

Thursday, June 30.—On the Speaker's resuming the chair, at 4 o'clock, he announced the following Message from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of James Madison, ex-President of the United States. He departed this life at half past 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 28th inst., full of years and honor.

I hasten this communication, in order that Congress may adopt such measures as may be proper to testify their sense of the respect which is due to the memory of one whose life has contributed so essentially to the happiness and glory of his country, and to the good of man. kind.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Message having been read, Mr. Patton, of Virginia, said that the particular relation in which he stood, as his immediate representative and personal friend, towards the great public benefactor whose decease, "full of years and of honors," had just been announced by the President of the United States, had induced the Virginia delegation to devolve upon him the mournful duty of proposing for the adoption of the House the resolution he was about to offer, for the purpose of determining upon the course to be pursued for giving expression to the national sensibility to the great bereavement we had suffered.

I do not, however, Mr. Speaker, find it to be a suitable occasion in which to enjoy or indulge in any studied phrase of panegyric upon the public or private virtues of the venerable man whom loss we deplore.

It is true, sir, that early imbued with the sincerest veneration for the character of Mr. Madison with the profoundest admiration of his talents, and the warmest gratitude for his eminent and varied public services, there is no language that I could employ which would exaggerate the deep emotion with which I have been impressed by the melancholy intelligence of his death. And I am sure it would be equally impossible for me to speak of him in any terms that would depict an individual pre-eminent in all the virtues of social and private life, or one that combined the merits of a patriot, statesman, and sage, that would not find a ready response in the minds and hearts of all who hear me. But it is not a feeble effort of this kind, such as I could make, nor even by the highest effort of human eloquence, the lofty aspiration of poetry, "the storied urn or animated bust," that can rear an appropriate monument to the memory of Madison, or erect a suitable monument to his fame.

His appropriate and enduring eulogium, to be found in those pages of his country's history which were identified with her honor and glory

It is engraven upon every pillar of that splendid fabric of constitutional liberty, under which we live. It is identified with the existence of that glorious union of confederated States which he contributed so essentially to form, and the maintenance and preservation of which, with all its numerous blessings, were the constant objects of his care during his long, laborious and useful public life, and of his most earnest and anxious solicitude in the shades of retirement.

And, Mr. Speaker, another and not less decisive and more effecting evidence of his merit and title to public gratitude, will be found in the deep grief with which his loss will be deplored by every man in the nation as a great national calamity. I offer the resolution which I now send to the chair.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of Mr. Madison, just announced by the President of the U. States to this House.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. Adams rose, and addressed the Speaker. —By the general sense of the House, (said he) it is with perfect propriety that the delegation from the Commonwealth of Virginia have taken the lead in the melancholy duty of proposing the measures suitable to be adopted as testimonials of the veneration due from the Legislature of the Union to the memory of the departed patriot and sage, the native of their soil, and the citizen of their community.

It is not without some hesitation and diffidence, that I have risen to offer in my own behalf, and that of my colleagues upon this floor and of our common constituents, to join our voice, at once of mourning and of exultation, at the event announced to both houses of Congress by the message of the President of the United States—of mourning, of the bereavement which has befallen our common country by the decease of one of her most illustrious sons—of exultation of the spectacle afforded to the observation of the civilized world, and for the emulation of aftertimes, by the close of a life of usefulness and of glory, after forty years of service in trusts of the highest dignity and splendor that a confiding country could bestow, succeeded by twenty years of retirement and private life, not inferior, in the estimation of the virtuous and wise, to the honors of the highest station that ambition can ever attain.

Of the public life of James Madison what could I say that is not deeply impressed upon the memory, and upon the heart of every one within the sound of my voice? Of his private life, what but must meet an echoing shout of applause from every voice within this Hall? Is it not in a pre-eminent degree by emanations from his mind that we are assembled here as the Representatives of the People and States of this Union? Is it not transcendantly by his exertions that we all address each other here by the endearing appellation of countrymen and fellow-citizens? Of that band of benefactors of the hu-

man race, the founders of the Constitution of the United States, James Madison is the last who has gone to his reward. Their glorious work has survived them all. They have transmitted the precious bond of union to us, now entirely a succeeding generation to them. May it never cease to be a voice of admonition to us of our duty to transmit the inheritance unimpaired to our children of the rising age.

Of the personal relations with this great man, which gave rise to the long career of public service, in which twenty years of my own life has been engaged, it becomes me not to speak. The fullness of the heart must be silent, even to the suppression of the overflowings of gratitude and affection.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing the adoption of the following resolution by that body:

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, June 30, 1836.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of Mr. Madison, just announced by the President of the United States.

Ordered, That Mr. Rives, Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Grundy, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Leigh, and Mr. Tallmadge be the committee.

Attest: WALTER LOWRIE, Sec'y.

The House concurred in the resolution, and, according to a previous order of the House, the committee was ordered to consist of one from each State in the Union; and the following gentlemen were appointed:

Mr. Patton, of Virginia,
Mr. Mason, of Maine,
Mr. Cushman, of New Hampshire,
Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts,
Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut,
Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island,
Mr. Allen, of Vermont,
Mr. Ward, of New York,
Mr. Parker, of New Jersey,
Mr. Anthony, of Pennsylvania,
Mr. Milligan, of Delaware,
Mr. Washington, of Maryland,
Mr. Deberry, of North Carolina,
Mr. Griffin, of South Carolina,
Mr. Coffee, of Georgia,
Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Mr. Dunlap, of Tennessee,
Mr. McLene, of Ohio,
Mr. Ripley, of Louisiana,
Mr. Carr, of Indiana,
Mr. Clairborne, of Mississippi,
Mr. Reynolds, of Illinois,
Mr. Lyon, of Alabama,
Mr. Harrison, of Missouri.

PRACTICAL HINTS TO FARMERS.

The following items relating to rural economy are derived from conversations which we have from time to time entered into, with sundry practical farmers.

Tar for Sheep.—A gentleman who keeps a large flock of sheep says that during the season of grazing he gives his sheep tar, at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it with eagerness. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general health, and is thought to be a specific against the rot.

Bots in Horses.—A traveller informs us that the stage drivers on the routes leading from Albany to the western parts of the State of New York, in giving water to their horses on the road mix a little wood ashes with their drink, which they say, effectually preserves them against the bots.

Thistles.—It is said that if thistles are cut after they are in full bloom an inch or two above the ground they will be more easily subdued than those cut at the same time with the hoe below the surface. In the former case the remaining stub of the thistle gets full of water, which resting on the crown of the plant injures it so far as to occasion a few feeble shoots only to rise, whilst in the latter strong and luxuriant stems were produced.—*New England Farmer*.

FAILURE OF THE CROPS.

Complaints of disaster to the crops have been so common for many years past, that the public are always disposed to receive unfavorable reports on the subject with some degree of allowance: An actual inspection of several of the grain-growing counties, however, has demonstrated to our satisfaction that there is no mistake at this time. It is difficult to form a correct idea of the gloomy reality. Many of the fields which had a prosperous appearance last fall, and even in the early part of the spring, will not produce a return of the seed sown upon them, and some are as barren as the streets in this city. The destruction in some cases is total and complete; and we think we may safely say that not one field in twenty will be worth the labor of the harvest.

The failure embraces the valley counties as far up as Augusta, and even in the latter the crop will not be much over half an average one. In a portion of Maryland, which came under our notice, the prospect is equally discouraging, and accounts from Pennsylvania (already known to our readers) do not afford much consolation. Those who rely principally upon the great staple of the country, will feel the failure most seriously.—*Richmond Com.*, June 21.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Work for July—Pedigrees of a part of Dr. Martin's Durham stock—Address of the honorable Thomas J. Randolph before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia—properties of Lime—Silk Culture in Westchester, Pa.—notice of the death of James Madison, together with the proceedings of Congress—practical hints for farmers—failure of the crops—prices current and advertisements.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 75	
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	7 50	8 75
Corn, yellow,.....	bushel.	80	81
White,.....	"	75	
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.		
North Carolina,.....	"		
Upland,.....	"	184	20
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	50	52
FLAXED,.....	bushel.		1 50
Flour & Meal—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	8 00	8 50
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	7 50	8 00
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	7 00	7 25
Superfine, in good de'd	"	6 87	7 00
" wagon price,.....	"	6 75	6 87
City Mills, extra,.....	"		7 25
Do.	"		6 87
Susquehanna,.....	"	6 87	
Rye,.....	"	4 75	4 87
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.		19 50
do. in bbls.	bbl.		4 37
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	4 50	5 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 00
Orchard,.....	"	none	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 25	2 50
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.		20 00
Hemp, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	7 75	8 50
Slaughtered,.....	"		
HORS—first sort,.....	pound.	16	
second,.....	"	14	
refuse,.....	"	12	
LIME,.....	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,.....	"		
OATS,.....	"	42	46
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.		
Black eye,.....	"	1 12	
Lady,.....	"		
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.		3 25
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.		
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.		95
Susquehanna,.....	"		95
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs	4 75	5 00
" brown and red,.....	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,.....	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable	"		
" for segars,.....	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	6 00	8 00
" good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	4 25	5 00
" ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,.....	"		
Kentucky,.....	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.		1 60
Red,.....	"	1 50	1 55
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	34	35
" in hhds.	"	33	334
" wagon price,.....	"	31	
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 25	
" To Wheeling,.....	"	1 50	
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces, ...	pound.	55 to 63	30 32
Full Merino,.....	"	49 53	28 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	45 48	26 28
One half do,.....	"	40 45	24 26
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	22 24
Pulled,.....	"	38 40	22 24

DURHAM & DEVON CATTLE.

Animals of the above breeds always for sale by
 P. Editor of this paper. June 28

POTATO OATS.

100 Bushels seed potato oats—a choice article—
 for sale by JAMES MOORE,
 Light, near Pratt st.
 Mh 22 at the Maryland Agricultural Repository

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	15	17
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	12	
Middlings,..... do.....	"	13	
Assorted, country,.....	"	10	11
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31
Roll,.....	"	20	20
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	4 50	6 00
COWS, new milch,.....	"	26 00	50 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 75	1 81
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 75	1 81
EGGS,.....	dozen.		12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	10 00	
No. 2,.....	"	9 50	
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	3 37	
Mackerel, No. 1, \$8.—No. 3	"		5 75
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,.....	pound.	15	17

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Win-
 chester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 24, corner of
 Baltimore and North streets.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
U. S. Bank,.....	par		
Branch at Baltimore,.....	do		
Other Branches,.....	do		
MARYLAND.			
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par		
Hagerstown,.....	do		
Frederick,.....	do		
Westminster,.....	do		
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,.....	do		
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do		
Salisbury,..... 5 per ct. dis.	do		
Cumberland,.....	do		
Millington,.....	do		
DISTRICT.			
Washington,.....	do		
Georgetown,.....	do		
Alexandria,.....	do		
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia,.....	do		
Chambersburg,.....	do		
Gettysburg,.....	do		
Pittsburg,.....	do		
York,.....	do		
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	do		
Delaware (under \$5),.....	do		
Do. (over \$5),.....	do		
Michigan Banks,.....	do		
Canadian do,.....	do		
VIRGINIA.			
Farmers Bank of Virginia,.....	do		
Bank of Virginia,.....	do		
Branch at Fredericksburg,.....	do		
Petersburg,.....	do		
Norfolk,.....	do		
Winchester,.....	do		
Lynchburg,.....	do		
Danville,.....	do		
Bank of the Valley,.....	do		
Branch at Romney,.....	do		
Do. Charlestown,.....	do		
Do. Leesburg,.....	do		
Wheeling Banks,.....	do		
Ohio Banks, generally,.....	do		
New Jersey Banks gen.	do		
New York City,.....	do		
New York State,.....	do		
Massachusetts,.....	do		
Connecticut,.....	do		
New Hampshire,.....	do		
Maine,.....	do		
Rhode Island,.....	do		
North Carolina,.....	do		
South Carolina,.....	do		
Georgia,.....	do		
New Orleans,.....	do		

DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new
 and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originat-
 ed by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edin-
 burgh, Scotland, who thus speaks of its superior quality.
 "It was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the
 Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and
 flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture;
 it is as rapid in its growth as the white flat turnip. In fact
 it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a pro-
 per variety of the turnip, which is to obtain the greatest
 possible weight at a given expense of manure. This vari-
 ety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other
 sort introduced. It will be found superior in quality to
 any of the white field Turnips, and keeps longer than a-
 ny of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—
 the color is yellow—the shape oblong." Price 25 cents
 per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand.

July 5 2t

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.
Light near Pratt st. wharf.

LARGE WHITE FLAT TURNIP SEED, &c.

Growth 1836.

THE subscriber has now the pleasure to offer for sale a
 superior lot of WHITE FLAT TURNIP seed, raised
 the present season by Robert Sinclair, Senr. from selected
 roots of the finest quality; the continued care for the last
 ten years, to preserve this article genuine, causes it to
 continue unrivalled.

It is recommended "to sow the seed 10th a 25th Au-

gust, on new cleared land, or well tilled clay or loam.
 Quantity of seed required to crop one acre of ground, is
 1 1/2 lb.; if the latter quantity is sown it will be necessary
 to cross the plants with a harrow, after which follow
 with hoes, leaving the plants about 1 1/2 inches apart.
 For further information relative to preparations for seed,
 cultivation, &c., see R. Sinclair's remarks on Turnip
 crops in the next preceding number of the "Farmer and
 Gardener." Price \$1 per lb. and a liberal discount to those
 who purchase to sell again.

Also, early round Dutch Turnip Seed, Norfolk or large
 white, white Tankard, yellow Bullock, Ruta Baga, and
 Dale's new Hybrid Turnip Seeds, at 75 cents per lb.

PICKLING CUCUMBER SEED of the best sorts, Endive,
 Brussels' Sprouts; Lettuce of various sorts, among which
 are brown Dutch; large white Cabbage and Cilicia—the
 three most esteemed sorts, YELLOW TURNIP, RAD-
 ISH, and BLUE CURLED GREENS, or DELAWARE
 KALE, a superior sort, of fall sowing—both of the latter
 articles were raised by Robert Sinclair, Senr., with his
 usual care, from plants selected expressly for the pur-
 pose.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

July 5. Light near Pratt street wharf.

FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

WARRANTED GROWTH, 1835.

THE subscriber has just received and is now opening a
 large and superior assortment of GARDEN and RARE
 FIELDSEEDS, growth 1835.

All those seeds which can be raised to advantage in this
 country, are saved by careful seed raisers at the Claimant's
 Seed Gardens, near this city. Seeds which are found ne-
 cessary to import are principally from the south of Europe,
 where they become so well matured, that their vitality is
 preserved much longer than those obtained from the hu-
 mid climate of England.

Of the endless variety of Cabbages, Lettuce, Peas, Beans,
 Cucumbers, &c., none are retained but such as are known
 to be truly excellent.

The most prominent seeds received, and in store, are
 250 bushels Garden Peas of various sorts.
 95 bushels Dwarf and Pole Beans.

2000 lbs. Cabbage Seeds. About 35 fine sorts, among
 which are the Scotch Early York, London Butterhead, Flat
 Dutch, Globe Savoy, Early Harvest, &c.

150 lbs. Cucumber seed, about 12 sorts, among which
 are Keene's Long Green, Long Green Turkey, &c.

1800 lbs. Radish seeds—principally of Short top Scarlet,
 Yellow and Red Turnip.

300 lbs. Beet and Mangel wurzel seed.
 50 lbs. Green Curled Borecole, or Scotch Kale, purple
 curled—blue curled, &c.

35 lbs. Cauliflower and Brocoli—best European sorts.
 200 lbs. Carrot seed—for garden and field.

75 lbs. Lettuce seed—the curled Silecia, large white or
 Lazy, brown Dutch and Malta, are best sorts, the latter
 particularly fine for forcing.

270 lbs. Onion seed—several French and American sorts.
 Also—Tart Rhubarb seed, Tomato, Egg plant, Squash,
 Black and Orange Salsify, Spinach, Peppers, Ockra, Flag
 Leek, Cress, Celery, Endive, &c.

FIELD SEED.

60 bush. English and Italian Rye grass seed.
 50 do Green Sward grass, for yards, &c.

1,200 lbs. Scarlet Trefoil or clover, Trifolium incarnatum
 800 lbs. Lucerne or French clover.

50 bush. English and Poland oats.
 250 lbs. Skinkless or Huskless oats—new—great product.
 150 bush. best English and American Early Potatol.

100 lbs. Gama Grass seed—this grass bears cutting ev-
 ry 15 days, and of course the product is immense.

50 bush. White and Yellow Field corn.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. Seedman,
 Light st. near Pratt.

GAMA GRASS ROOTS.

5000 Gama Grass Roots, just
 received. Price \$2 per 100. This
 grass still retains its high charac-
 ter for soiling and great product.
 Also in store, a few pounds of
 GAMA GRASS SEED. Price
 \$6 per pound or 50c. per ounce.
 And will be for sale in a few days.
 1300 Double Dahlia FLOWERS

ROOTS, embracing all the finest and most rare sorts—
 Price 50 a 75 cents, \$1, 1 50 a \$2 each. A liberal dis-
 count will be made when one dozen or more are taken.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.